

The People's Press

VOL. XXIII.

SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 28, 1875.

NO. 43.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....\$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

Select Miscellany.

A WOMAN'S BRAVERY.

Robert Ellis, almost immediately after his marriage with pretty Mary Blake, had departed with his young wife from his pleasant home in one of the New England States, for the wilds of the Far West, which just then was becoming the land of promise to all adventurers of every nation. The young couple were accompanied by Robert's sister Kate, who, like the good sister she was, had left all the old friends, and even luxuries of civilized life, to share with her brother the trials and perils of establishing a new home in the wilderness.

A few months previous, Robert had cleared a tract of land in a delightful valley, and erected and furnished a rude but strong and comfortable log house; so that there was very little for the family to do when they reached their destination, after many days of weary travel, but to settle down quietly to the pursuits of the new life, and the new duties which had devolved upon them.

A single year produced many changes in the appearance of the new home. Robert was an energetic and enterprising man, and had really begun to reap something of the sure reward for all his toils. The house itself, under the judicious management of his wife, aided by the ready and willing assistance which Kate Ellis was ever anxious to give, had begun to exhibit a pleasant and tasteful appearance. And added to this, a few families from New England, beguiled by the beauty and attractiveness of the valley, had settled in the vicinity, a few miles apart; and thus, by mutual visits, many otherwise weary hours were brightened.

One day there came a messenger in hot haste, stating that a particular friend of Ellis's was dying, and had expressed a wish to see him. The distance to his friend's house was considerable, and Robert knew that he should be obliged to leave his wife and sister alone the greater part of the night, and perhaps longer. But Mary and Kate laughed at the idea of danger because of his absence. Though the nearest neighbor lived a mile away, and succor, in case of need, would hardly be possible, yet they all regarded the fact of the isolated situation of their habitation the best reason for their security. Still Robert thought a few words of warning advisable before he started.

"You had better keep in the house as much as possible," he said to the messenger.

"Do not fear," answered Mary. "We will be careful. But do not be absent any longer than is absolutely necessary, for we shall be anxious about you on that lonely road."

He bade them both good-bye, and they stood in the low doorway and watched his retreating form until it was lost at last among the thick trees; then they entered the house, to attend to their usual duties.

The day passed slowly by, and evening set in, with a gloom enhanced by a thick bank of clouds which had gradually overcast the sky, and the mournful sighing of the wind. Those signs of an approaching storm filled the two women with anxiety and dread, and gradually the loneliness of their situation began to be realized.

Mary Ellis, the more timid of the two, at length, became so nervous and downcast, that Kate, by an effort, conquered her own depression, and endeavored to cheer up her companion. In this she was eventually successful; and the cabin was echoing with the laughter of the two, occasioned by some mischievous reminiscence which Kate was relating, when a quick hurried knock at the door put a sudden termination to their merriment.

The two women started to their feet, and gazed anxiously into each other's faces, both of which had grown pale with apprehension.

Kate was the first to recover herself. Going to the door, she asked in a voice which trembled in spite of all her efforts:

"Who is there, and what do you wish?"

"Two travelers who have lost their way," answered a voice from without. "Cannot you accommodate us for the night?"

"We cannot do so conveniently," Kate at last managed to articulate. "You must pass on to the next house."

"How far is it?" asked the same voice, after a few moments of hesitation.

"A little more than a mile," replied Kate.

Again there was a slight pause; then the person from without said:

"We cannot go so far to-night. My companion has been thrown from his horse, and may die before we reach there. You must let us in, otherwise his murder—it would be no less—will be on your heads. Will you open the door?"

Kate's sympathies were touched. She hesitated a moment, then looked at Mary.

"What shall we do?" she asked shortly.

"I hardly know. I'm afraid to admit them," said Mrs. Ellis.

"But if this man's story concerning his companion should be true? If he died, we would never forgive ourselves."

"It would be dreadful! and yet we run a terrible risk," said Mary, looking undecidedly at her sister-in-law.

"We must let them in," said Kate, after a moment's thought. "If they mean us harm we will trust to heaven for protection."

She tried to speak these words bravely, but, nevertheless, it was with trembling hands that she undid the fastenings of the door, opened it, and bade the applicants enter. She almost regretted the act, when she came to see the two men as they crossed the threshold, and the light fell upon them. They were rough-looking fellows, even for the backwoods.

"And so you decided to let us in at last?" said the most wolfish-looking of the two, as he crossed the room, and unceremoniously seated himself before the fire.

"Yes," said Kate. "But," she continued with a quick start, "I thought one of you was injured and nearly helpless?"

Here one of the men appeared to lean heavily upon his companion, who said:

"My friend was not so much hurt as I at first supposed. He was somewhat stunned by the fall, but now has nearly recovered, with the exception of being still very weak."

Neither Kate nor Mrs. Ellis were quite satisfied with the appearance of the men, and had even begun to discredit the story by means of which they had gained admittance. The man who pretended to have been hurt, would occasionally, when he seemed to forget himself, appear as well and strong as his companion; and the two women began to be very anxious, and sometimes cast fearful glances at each other. They were careful, however, not to betray their apprehensions to their guests.

Suddenly one of the men asked:

"Do you live here alone, young women?"

Kate, to whom the question was more particularly addressed, though startled, managed to answer, quietly:

"Oh, no? My brother has been called away on business."

"Will he return to-night?"

"I don't know. He said he should come back as soon as possible. He never has been away over night, and I shall expect him back at any moment."

Kate Ellis said more than she really believed. It was more than probable that Robert would remain at his friend's house until morning. The violence of the storm and the darkness of the night would make it a hazardous undertaking to set out for home before dawn. She did not dare to let the strangers know how utterly defenceless they were.

A few moments afterwards as she passed by them, with noiseless tread, to attend to some household duty, she heard one of the visitors ask of the other, in a low tone, evidently not intended for her ears,

"What shall we do with these women, if they happen to be troublesome?"

"Oh! this will be the best way to silence them," returned the other, drawing his hand significantly across his throat.

Kate shuddered, and for the moment a deadly faintness came over her. She knew then that all the fears she had entertained were not groundless. But with the knowledge of her own and Mary's peril, came the resolution to meet it bravely. She possessed more than ordinary nerve and courage under her quiet demeanor; and mastering her momentary fear, she crossed the room to where Mary was preparing a repast for their unwelcome guests.

"Let me make the coffee, Mary," she said, aloud; then, in an undertone, added: "Be on your guard; these fellows mean to murder us! Do not betray by a single word that you are aware of their plot."

She pretended to be unaware of the conversation, and the heroic women resumed their employment with beating hearts, though outwardly calm and unconcerned.

The rude pine table was covered with a snowy cloth, the plates laid, and in a few moments a tempting repast was placed before the two men, to which they did ample justice. When the meal was concluded, one of the men leaned over the other and whispered a few words, to which his associate nodded affirmatively. The former then rose and expressed a wish to retire.

This was what Kate was expecting; and placing a lamp in hand, she directed him to the adjoining apartment. The ruffians wished their entertainers a friendly good night, and passing into the room closed the door.

"I don't see what can have come over me, Bill," exclaimed one of them, when they were alone together.

"I feel rather dizzy myself," said the other. "Spend me rest awhile before proceeding to business? An hour's snooze will do us good after our long tramp."

"I'm agreeable. Ellis can't get back before daylight, any way. He'll never suspect anything, for he'll find Sutton dying just as he was told. They'll keep him there as long as possible."

The room was furnished with two good beds, in opposite corners. Each of the ruffians staggered to one and threw himself upon it; and soon they were both sleeping heavily.

Kate and Mary Ellis, who were listening with anxious hearts in the outer room, at length heard the deep breathing of their guests, which told them that they were buried in slumber.

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed Kate. "Now we are safe."

"I cannot feel safe while they are in the house," responded Mary. "Let us fly, at once, Kate. The darkness and storm are in our favor. Let us have a better plan than that," said Kate Ellis, going to a closet and taking out a long clothes-line. "Let us bind them while they sleep! Do not fear, sister; we can do it easily enough. I emptied the contents of the bottle which Robert brought home last week for your toothache, into their coffee. It was a strong dose, too, and may kill them, but it was to save our lives."

"The lantern!" exclaimed Mary. "Thank heaven! then we are indeed safe. But how came you to think of it? I never should have dared such a thing, for fear of their detecting the taste."

"Fortunately they did not," said Kate. "But we must secure them at once while the drug is in operation."

The brave girl handed Mary a portion of the rope, which she had divided, and followed by the other, entered the apartment tenanted by their would-be murderers.

The ruffians were completely overpowered by the potent drug which they had unconsciously imbibed, and the task of binding them was a comparatively easy one. Assured now of their escape from the deadly peril which had menaced them, the heroic women entirely deserted them, and they sank upon the floor, weak and helpless, and with happy and thankful hearts.

The hour dragged slowly away. At last the ruffians began to recover from the effects of the

narcotic. Great was their surprise and fury when they discovered how completely they had been outwitted—and that by a couple of weak women! Their threats and entreaties were alike unheeded. The captors had no faith in their protestations of innocence of any premeditated crime; and they were at length forced to become resigned to their fate.

At daybreak, Robert Ellis returned. His indignation and astonishment on learning of the events of the night, knew no bounds. He clasped the two loved ones to his heart, and silently vowed never to leave them exposed to such fearful risk again.

The discomfited ruffians were removed to the nearest jail. They were discovered to be old offenders, and soon afterwards met a just punishment. It appeared that they had stopped the preceding day at the house of Ellis's dying friend, and had undertaken to deliver the message to Robert which had occasioned his departure. Learning, by some means, that the latter had a large sum of money at his house, the villains conceived the plan of taking advantage of his absence, and robbing the farm, which plans happily miscarried, to the great discomfiture of their infamous projectors.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In the Supreme Court today, Mr. Justice Strong read an interesting opinion on the construction of the Civil Rights Bill. It seems that John Riven and Geo. Kennard had been convicted in the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky, for the murder of Lucy Armstrong, colored. They had previously been held to answer in the State Courts, but the Circuit Court claimed jurisdiction of the case, because, by the laws of Kentucky, the two persons who saw the murder committed, as well as the victim, on account of their race and color, were denied the right to testify in the State Courts. The clause of the Civil Rights Bill on which this claim was based gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction of "cases affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where there may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of the act." A verdict of guilty having been rendered in the Circuit Court, a motion was made in arrest of judgment, on the ground that "the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a public offense within the jurisdiction of the Court." This motion was overruled and an appeal was taken.

Mr. Justice Strong said:

We are brought to the question whether a criminal prosecution for a public offense is a case affecting, within the meaning of the act of Congress, persons who may be called to testify therein. Obviously, the only parties to such a case are the Government and the persons indicted. They alone can be reached by any judgment that may be pronounced. No judgment can either entitle or punish the personal relatives of any party to any other than those who are parties. It is true there are some cases which affect the rights of property of persons who are not parties to the record. Such cases, however, are all of a civil nature, and none of them even touch the rights of person. But an indictment prosecuted by the Government against an alleged criminal, is a case in which none but the parties can have any concern, except what is common to all members of a community. Those who may possibly be witnesses, either for the prosecution or the defense, are no more affected by it than is every person, for any one may be called as a witness. It will not be thought that Congress intended to give to the District and Circuit Courts jurisdiction over all cases both civil and criminal. They have expressly confined it to cases affecting certain persons. And yet if all those who may be called as witnesses in a case, and who may be alleged to be important witnesses, were intended to be described in that class of persons affected by it and if the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts can be invoked by the assertion that there are persons who may be witnesses but who, because of their race or color, are incompetent to testify in the courts of the State, there is no cause, either civil or criminal, of which these Courts may not at the option of either party take jurisdiction. The statute of Kentucky prohibits the testimony of colored persons either for or against a white person in any criminal or civil case to which he may be a party. If therefore they are persons affected by the case whenever they are competent to testify, it follows that in any suit between white citizens jurisdiction might be taken by the Federal Court whenever it was alleged that a citizen of the African race was or might be an important witness. And such an allegation might always be made. So in all criminal prosecutions against white persons a similar allegation would call into existence the like jurisdiction. We cannot think that such was the purpose of Congress in the statute of April 9, 1868.

It would seem rather to have been to afford protection to persons of the colored race by giving to the Federal Courts jurisdiction of cases the decision of which might injuriously affect them either in their personal, relative or property rights, whenever they are denied in the State Courts and of the rights mentioned and asserted to them by the first section of the act.

In view of these considerations we are of opinion that the case now before us is not within the provisions of the act of April 9, 1868, and that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the crime of murder committed in the District of Kentucky, merely because two persons who witnessed the murder were citizens of the African race, and for that reason incompetent by the law of Kentucky to testify in the Courts of the State; they are not persons affected by the case. The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed.

The Chief Justice was not present at the argument, and has taken no part in the decision.

There is a man in Paris with a great project. He proposes to light that city with one lamp. He wants a big lamp and wants to suspend it at a proper height by means of a balloon. His argument is that all Paris can be lighted on that plan as well as an opera house. The authorities have a prejudice against his plan because he boards in a lunatic asylum.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

A creature in human shape, whose acts and doings have been much discussed through the papers of late, passing for W. E. Copeland at Milwaukee; as Ware, at St. Louis; as Horton, at Canton; as Simmons, at Memphis; as G. W. Warren, at Wilmington; as W. E. Copeland, at Baltimore; and finally located in Knoxville, as L. F. Copeland, Attorney-at-Law, Preacher, Temperance Lecturer, Newspaper Correspondent. Armed with recommendations from Bishop Kavanaugh (forged or otherwise) and following his many honorable professions he had no difficulty in gaining social position and soon succeeded in gaining the confidence of an estimable young lady, as also a promise of marriage. Thus matters were progressing, when letters from ladies and elsewhere, directed to some of his former names, and in one instance to Judge Andrews, revealed the fact of his numerous villainies and names, and induced the people of Knoxville to present him with a suit of "Tar and Feathers," after which he shook the dust of that city from his feet and took the Eastern train.

A private letter from Lenoir, Tenn., to a citizen of our town, says: "The scoundrel is said to be making his way into North Carolina." They do no half jobs in Tennessee. The letter continues: "The boys stripped him and having given him a coat of coal tar and feathers, put his clothes on and again announcing him with tar, put him down on the ground and rolled him for half an hour back and forth on the pavements in a pile of feathers." This was Tuesday about noon. The Lynchburg News reports the arrival of Rev. J. E. Copeland, alias Lucien Copeland, alias C. W. Warren, in that city by the Tuesday night's train, from which we judge he left the city of Knoxville instant.

The Wilmington Journal and Star, the Baltimore Gazette and many other papers have long accounts of this scoundrel's history in their localities, which may be of interest to the curious, but would take up too much space for our paper. Suffice it to say, a great rascal is abroad in the land, who ought, as our friends say, to be chained up. Watch out for him!—Hickory Press.

A FLORIDA VOLCANO.

For many years past there has been noticed a column of smoke or steam rising from an impenetrable swamp a short distance from the gulf coast in Wakulla county. Many attempts have been made to discover the cause but thus far no party has been successful in penetrating to the location in consequence of the character of the surroundings. A short time since Judge White and a party of gentlemen from Leon and Gadsden counties formed an expedition to reach, if possible, the undiscovered wonder. They started from St. Marks in a sailboat and made their way eastward to the mouth of Pinhook creek. One of the party writing to an exchange says: "The coast here is very singular, and suggests the presence of volcanic action at some time in the remote past. We took a walk on a grassy plain, the whole covered with a mass of rocks. One, called the 'Gray Mare,' forms a natural bath-house, walked in on all sides. The bed of the river is a mass of rocks, and two miles from its mouth its whole volume is vomited up with immense force from the pawning jaws of a rifted rock. Here the river proper terminates and then commences a series of shals, which extend for twenty miles back."—Semi-Tropical Monthly.

THE SEVEN STARS.

Early in the days of our childhood we learn one important fact—that there is a "man in the moon"; and straightway we proceed to ask our mother a number of pointed questions about the matter. She satisfies our youthful curiosity by telling us that he was placed there long ago, for stealing a head of cabbage, and there he has ever since been kept at hard labor "pulling brush," or collecting branches of trees, as they are trimmed off by the axemen, preparatory to burning them out of the way. And when we look at the moon, and see a dark figure upon its disc, somewhat resembling, in outline, the shape of a man, and near it an additional dark spot, which might or might not be a pile of boughs, we go a great deal further than our mothers—we believe the story; and, having believed it, we secretly resolve, in our minds never to commit a theft, lest a similar fate should be ours. And thus the silly fable at once becomes an important engine in forging and forming the character of the man.

The Indian mothers have a story somewhat like that of the "man in the moon," which they tell their children, as our mothers tell the story to us, with this difference, however; they believe the story themselves, while ours do not. Here it is:

Years ago seven little boys took it into their heads to have a feast, after the manner of their fathers, and they went to their mothers, pleading for permission. Their mothers refused them; after which they decided to rebel, and have the feast anyhow. They procured a little white dog to sacrifice; and, having placed it upon the fire, they commenced dancing around it, as they had seen their fathers do on momentous occasions. While they were thus engaged, they were suddenly caught up by some invisible power, and carried off through the air. Their mothers heard their cries, and came forth from the lodges, only to see them mount higher and higher, until they took their place among the stars in the sky, to dance on forever and ever. When the Indian mother tells this story, she points out the seven stars of the Pleiades, and the embryo warrior trembles to think what an awful fate might befall the youth who was so thoughtless as to disobey his mother.

SHEEP.—Mr. G. C. Hannah, of Virginia, last year had a flock of fifty-two ewes, from which during this season he has raised sixty-two lambs. They were of the Cotswold and South-down breeds. Of these Mr. Hannah has sold twenty-five lambs at three dollars apiece, has his crop of wool, and a bountiful supply of mutton all summer. Here was a capital invested of \$140, which netted at least \$150 in cash besides a bounteous supply of provisions for the family. Who will say there is not profit in sheep raising?—Charlotte Chronicle.

SAVING SEED CORN.

This is an item that a great majority of farmers pass by unnoticed. In the fall of the year they gather their corn and put it in pens, good and inferior together. When the season comes to plant corn the farmer gets upon the top of the heap and selects out those ears that are the finest looking, and which are likely to be the soundest for seed, never knowing what a thrifty and well matured stalk, or what position the ear occupied on the stalk, either high up or low down toward the ground. In a few years he finds his corn has hybridized and runs out, and he wants a new kind; for that which has been raised for a succession of years on the same farm or immediate neighborhood is of little value when compared with carefully selected seed. The general complaint is that it yields a small amount to the acre, weighs light to the bushel, and matures late. We should remember that every new stalk raised is more or less a new variety; and to have corn constantly improving great care should be taken to save the very best.

1. In gathering corn, take such ears only as are the finest and from the most prolific stalks.
2. Never take from a stalk having but one ear, if larger or thrifty stalks can be found with two or more good-sized ears. Generally but one of them is fit for seed, and that usually the second from the ground. But if the lowest is best take that.

3. Always take ears that are filled out to the end, and that run beyond the husk, if such can be found.

When you come to plant, before shelling, break every ear and see if the pith of the cob is dried up for if it is not, the corn is not ripe.

If farmers would pursue this course yearly, their crops would be greatly increased and improved.

GROWING MUTTON AND WOOL IN THE SOUTH.

J. S. Goe, an esteemed correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, writes as follows from Brownsville, Pa., to the Southern Farmer. His advice will be valuable to our readers:

"Please tell your planters that they can grow good mutton at a less cost per pound than they can either beef or pork. The prices of the three make mutton more profitable, for with its annual fleece, which is worth more than the flesh of either. Here our land is much higher in price, our winters are very much longer and so cold that we are compelled to look closely after the cost of our products, while your genial climate makes you more careless, and thus we get the benefit. The old notion that a Northern climate is more favorable to fine wool-growing is all a delusion. The same care South or Southwest will grow just as good Merino wool as is grown in the North. All you want is the same material to work up and the same skill. Do not let your farmers work out the idea that I only want to sell Merinos, for I find ready sale for all that I can grow and at better prices than I have ever sold at in your State. I have shipped many Merinos through your State to points far South of it, and at much better prices than the few that I have sold to citizens of Tennessee. I have often thought I would like, if we had as genial a climate here and lands at the same price, to greatly enlarge the number of Merinos, and would grow wool that would clothe a large number of the human race. Here it requires a good sheep to pay for its wintering, and you could thus realize three times as much for your grain and grass as you do now. I grow most of my hay and pasture, and buy most of my grain—there you require but little hay and grain."

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The committee on farms of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, at Winchester, Va., awarded the premium for the best farming to Gen. G. S. Meem, of Shenandoah. He states that from sixty-five bushels of Fultz wheat sown on forty acres of bottom land he threshed thirteen hundred and twenty bushels, which is thirty-three bushels to the acre, and a little over twenty for one. The second premium was awarded Peachy & Meem of Shenandoah county. The yield from fifty nine bushels of Fultz wheat sown was nine hundred and twenty-eight bushels, and from one hundred and seven bushels, other varieties, on ninety acres of fallow and corn land, was sixteen hundred and sixty-seven bushels.

GETTING RID OF RATS.

We have several recipes for this purpose. A New York farmer says: "Rats do not remain with us long, while some of our neighbors are troubled the year round. Poison is dangerous and traps of little use. We get rid of them in the following manner: Take equal parts of corn-meal and calcined or boiled plaster of Paris and mix well together; place a dish of water near it. The rats will eat and drink, the plaster of Paris will set in the animals' stomachs and death will very quickly result."

ABOUT BANANAS.

Few people who see bananas hanging in fruit stores think of them as more than a tropical luxury. In fact, they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world, and according to Humboldt an acre of bananas will produce as much food for man as twenty-five acres of wheat. It is the case with which bananas are grown which is the great obstacle to civilization in some tropical countries. It is so easy to get a living without work that no effort will ever be made, and the men become lazy and are intellectually shiftless. All that is needed is to stick a cutting in the ground. It will ripen its fruit in twelve or thirteen months, without further care, each plant has from seventy-five to a hundred and twenty-five bananas, and when that lies down after fruiting, new shoots spring up to take its place. In regions where no frost ever reaches bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every month and every day in the year.

If you want to bring an American boy up right, appeal to his patriotic feelings. There is a lad in this place whose mother cured him of a bad habit last by saying to him one day, when she felt very nervous: "Willie, George Washington never cracked nuts with his teeth."

STOP TO WEIGH.

One morning an enraged countryman came into Mr. M.'s store with very angry looks. He left a team in the street, and had a good stick in his hand.

"Mr. M.," said the angry countryman, "I bought a paper of nutmegs here in your store, and when I got home there were more than half of them walnuts; and that's the young villain I bought them of," pointing to John.

"John," said Mr. M., "did you sell this man walnuts for nutmegs?"

"No, sir," was the ready reply.

"You lie, you little villain," said the countryman, still more enraged at his assurance.

"Now look here," said John, "if you had taken the trouble to weigh your nutmegs, you would have found that I put in the walnuts gratis."

"Oh, you gave them to me, did you?"

"Yes, sir. I threw in a handful for the children to crack," said John, laughing at the same time.

"Well, now, if that ain't a young scamp," said the countryman, his features relaxing into a grin as he saw through the matter.

Much hard talk and bad blood would be saved if people would stop to weigh before they blame others.

"Think twice before you speak once," is an excellent motto.

HANNAH ANN STERRY.

It was a great many years ago that the story was first told of Miss Hannah Ann Sterry, an uncommonly mature virgin who had never been persecuted with masculine attentions because of the vigorous manner in which she shunned the face of man. It was related that Mr. Theophilus Wimblee, an advanced bachelor of the mildest possible deportment, occupying single quarters in the neighborhood of Hannah Ann's apartments, called on the spinster one afternoon to borrow a match. Hannah Ann was not easily fooled. Folding her arms on her level breast, she backed Theophilus into a corner, and then addressed the intruder: "Match! Oh, yes; great match it is you want! You don't want no match; but you've come over to hug and kiss me, because I'm alone, but you never shall do it unless you are stronger than I am; and then she added in a softened tone, "and the Lord knows you are." A friend of Hannah Ann's, reading a letter from a public man the other day in which the writer said: "To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for re-nomination; I would not accept it if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise," laid down the paper with a sigh, and remarked: "Ah, how much that reminds me of poor dear Hannah Ann."

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF COLONEL THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.—From the Richmond Enquirer, 9th inst.: The telegraph announces that Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph died at Edge Hill, Albemarle county, night before last. Col. Randolph was the oldest son of Governor Thomas Mann Randolph and Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, and was born September 11th, 1792, and was the oldest grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Colonel Randolph passed many of his early days with his illustrious grandfather, and was with him a portion of the time of his Presidency. He was a scholar of remarkable research, and of the most comprehensive information as regards political history and the brighter era of the present century.

SOUTHERN CANDIDATES.—Washington, September 28.—Among the candidates found qualified and admitted to West Point, were Thomas J. Louis, of Louisiana; M. J. Jenkins and Allen R. Gordon, of South Carolina; John L. Goodall and Edward T. Jones, of Tennessee; John H. Woods and Chas. Pearis, of West Virginia. There are vacancies by the failures of representatives to nominate in the third and sixth districts of Louisiana; fourth, fifth and sixth districts of Virginia; third and fifth districts of South Carolina; fourth district of North Carolina; third and fifth of Alabama; second of Florida; eighth and ninth of Georgia.

A GREAT CORN CRUP.—According to the September report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, the American crop is the heaviest ever produced; but there is some doubt about saving it all, on account of bad weather and the backwardness of the crop. The Department counts that the overflow of summer did not diminish the crop in the bottom so much as the wet weather benefited it on the upland, and that the average yield per acre is unusually high. This is good news to people who buy corn.

THE FRENCH DEBT.—The New York Sun says to one of its correspondents who inquired if France has paid her debt, resulting from the Franco-Prussian war: "We answer that she has not paid any part of it. The so-called indemnity to Germany of five thousand millions of francs she has paid, but to do this she has borrowed the money. This money she still owes, and upon it she continually pays interest. No part of the principal has yet been extinguished."

Chicago, the largest grain market in the world, handles about 90,000,000 bushels annually, and now has in operation eighteen steam elevators, with a capacity of 15,850,000 bushels or more than the average product of 1,000,000 acres of the fertile wheat producing lands of the continent. Their capacity varies from 200,000 bushels to 1,500,000. The entire cost of the eighteen elevators now in operation was about five million dollars, exclusive of the cost of the grounds upon which they stand.

A gigantic hotel is about to be built in London, with American capital, by an American architect, with American speed, after an American plan, and to be managed on the American system. A site not far from the House of Commons and close to St. James' Park, has been purchased, and it is said that a year hence the first visitors may take up their abode in the new establishment. This hotel will make up one thousand beds; the dining-room will accommodate seven hundred guests at the same time.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION—WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED.

The Wilmington Star has very accurately summarized the work:

The total number of amendments adopted is thirty-one. The Judicial Department deserved and received more attention than any other in the Constitution. That article was so amended as to give the General Assembly power to establish other courts inferior to the Supreme Court, with power to prescribe the manner of appointing the presiding officers of such courts, who shall hold for a term not exceeding eight years.

The number of Supreme Court Judges was reduced from five to three; of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine—all to be elected by the people. At the first election the Superior Court Judges are to be chosen by general ticket, but the General Assembly may provide that at succeeding elections they be chosen by Districts, as at present. Both Supreme and Superior Court Judges are to be elected for eight years.

The General Assembly are authorized to require the Supreme Court to meet at points other than the State Capitol.

The important principal of rotation of Judges was adopted; and no Judge can hold the Courts in any District twice in succession except at intervals of four years.

Section 15, 16 and 17, of Art. 4, of the Constitution, which prescribe the original jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and regulate the matter of probates, administrations, &c., are stricken out, and in lieu thereof the General Assembly are empowered to allot and distribute the judicial power, regulate the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, all matters of appeal, practice, &c. Section 31 of the same Article is so amended as to limit the duration of the term of the Governor's appointees to vacancies in this Article to the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, thus avoiding the recurrence of the unsightly spectacle presented in this State if two persons duly chosen to the position of Superior Court Judge contesting for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 33, same Article, is so amended as to leave the original jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil action to the General Assembly. The criminal jurisdiction of these officers is retained.

The provision in the Constitution of 1799 by which upon a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts may be removed from office for physical or mental inability, re-elected. This power is in addition to that of removal by impeachment.

The article on Suffrage and Eligibility is amended in one important particular. Hereafter persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime are denied the right to vote until restored to respectable citizenship by due course of law. A resident of ninety days in the county, instead of thirty days, as heretofore, is indispensable to voting.

The Article on Education is so amended as to retain all fines, penalties and forfeitures in the hands of the respective county officers, together with the poll tax and such property tax as is collected on that behalf.

The Article on Penal Institutions, Punishments, &c., is so amended as to give the Legislature power to farm out penitentiary convicts on public roads, &c.

Intermarriages between whites and negroes is prohibited to the third generation. Separate schools for the two races are to be provided.

A Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics is established with full power in the Legislature to protect sheep husbandry.

Article 7 of the Constitution, which prescribes the system of county government, assessment of taxes, election of Magistrates, &c., including the valuation of property, is amended so as to give the General Assembly full power to change the present system of county government, election of Magistrates, &c.

The General Assembly is to meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Wednesday succeeding their election.

The 13th Article is so amended that no Convention of the people of this State can hereafter be called except by a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly, such call to be first submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their approval or rejection.

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by three-fifths vote of each House of the General Assembly, and if at the next general election a majority of the votes of the whole State approve the same they shall become a part of the Constitution.

An ordinance has passed declaring that no amendment adopted by the Convention shall have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution, and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment.

The period of the members of the General Assembly was fixed at 8400, their mileage at 10 cents, and their session limited to sixty days.

THE SALISBURY FAIR.

We glean the following from the correspondence of the Raleigh News:

The general display of live stock, machinery, manufactured goods, products of the soil, &c., was far better and larger than that of any previous year.

Floral Hall was, as usual, a perfect gem of beauty, and the display highly creditable to the ladies. Among the various attractions of this department was a beautiful fountain erected by the skillful hands of Mr. Jas. Wrenn. He also had on exhibition near the fountain several rustic seats for lawns. Mrs. Payton Jackson, col. of Davis county, had present a piece of patchwork, in the shape of a pair of pants, the property of an old servant of Gen. Jackson. Another attraction was a cage of native canary birds, raised by Mrs. F. E. Shober, of Salisbury.

The display in Agricultural Hall was also very satisfactory. Splendid corn, wheat, potatoes, beets, onions, and all other products of the farm and garden were there, and these products of the State showed to advantage.

The Stock Department was also quite full and likewise the cattle. There were some splendid horses, and the horses and sheep were as fine as one ever sees at an exhibition of this character in North Carolina.

In Mechanical Hall the exhibition was superior. The base-ball contest between the Concord Club and the Charlotte Long Nine Club, resulted in the victory of the latter.

The races were also chronicled as interesting events.

SHERIFFS.—Last week, only two Sheriffs settled with the State Treasurer. The Sheriffs will remember that under the existing laws they are compelled to settle by the first Monday in December, or they will not only forfeit all commissions, but \$1,000 and ten per cent. upon the amount of State taxes, as per sec. 39 of chapter 184 of the laws of 1874-75.

Alfred Caldwell, Democrat, has been elected State Senator from the Wheeling (West Virginia) district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Pannell. His majority is over 600, being double that of his predecessor.

SEED.—A little late to procure the Fultz seed wheat, from which sixty bushels of wheat were raised in Maryland, from one and a quarter acres.

Time enough to select your seed corn in the field, and put in a dry, well ventilated place.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.—In a so-called recent treaty of peace between Gov. Ames and the Democratic State Executive Committee, at Jackson, Miss., whereby the militia was discharged, the Committee assured the Governor that there was no other desire among the whites than that peace should be preserved, the laws enforced and a fair election had, and that the leading whites would do all in their power to this end. The Governor responded that in view of this assurance he would meet their views as far as possible, and would order all the militia companies to disperse and return to their homes. It was agreed that the arms of these companies should be deposited in the depots in the neighborhood in which the companies were raised, and be guarded by United States troops, and to be removed only by order of the Governor. The arms would not be delivered to the militia except in case of a riot or insurrection, which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities.

The Alliance Gleaser says of the late Constitutional Convention: "As a working body the Convention just adjourned probably never had an equal in the State. No deliberative body, under the circumstances, could have done more than it did in so short a time."

OHIO ELECTION.—The radicals carried Ohio by about 3000. The following telegram from the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee shows how it was done.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13th.
To Hon. Henry B. Wright, Chairman State Democratic Committee, Philadelphia.
The State has gone for Hayes by a small majority. The returns indicate that the Democrats polled a vote 30,000 larger than was ever cast for any man elected Governor of Ohio. Our defeat was the result of the most lavish expenditure of money which ever characterized a political contest, the colonization of fraudulent voters, and the introduction of the false issue on the public schools, which excited the prejudices and bigotry of the religious.

(Signed) Jno. G. Thompson, for the Democratic State Committee.

The following interests our county readers: AN ACT TO PREVENT THE NETTING OF BIRDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or catch partridges or other birds in nets in the county of Forsyth, except upon his own land.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons who shall violate the foregoing section of this act shall, upon complaint made to any justice of the peace, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than one month, or half of said fine to go to the informer and the other half to go to the school fund of the county.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1875.

The Creek Indian National Council has passed an act to prevent citizens of the Creek Nation, or those residing there by permission, to employ citizens of the United States under penalty of \$300 for each offence, the object being to rid the nation of intruders from the States.

RALEIGH.—The News says: The receipts of cotton in this city yesterday footed up 607 bales, being the largest amount ever before received in one day. This makes 1,694 bales received in the last three days, for which something like \$100,000 have been paid up. At this rate Raleigh will soon become a cotton market of no mean proportions. The market closed dull yesterday evening at 13 cents for best grades.

Mr. Patton, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, has returned from a trip through Texas and Arkansas. He was sent there for an investigation of affairs relating to the Department to which he is attached. He has submitted a very lengthy report, which sets forth that the only efficient means to reform existing abuses is to remove nearly all the present incumbents of office. The facts gathered by Mr. Patton will be commented upon by the Attorney-General in his annual report to Congress.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

The paragraphs concerning the progress of the Western N. C. Railroad we copy from the Raleigh News:

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the newly appointed Commissioners of this road was held at Salisbury recently to consider the question of prosecuting the work under legislative requirements. Messrs. Hicks and Allen, of the Penitentiary Board, met with this Board at Salisbury with a view of completing the arrangements necessary for the working of the convicts, as these convicts will necessarily have to be kept under the immediate supervision of the Penitentiary Board. It is contemplated to work from three to five hundred convicts on the work of tunneling the Blue Ridge.

CONVICTS SENT TO WORK THE ROAD.

On Monday evening 37 convicts of the State Penitentiary, under Legislative enactment, were shipped to the Western Railroad, and will at once be placed at work at the mouth of the tunnel just west of Old Fort. It is intended that these men shall build a stockade for the security of the hundreds who are to be sent to work upon the tunnel with a view of completing the road through the mountains.

BONDS FORWARDED.

The \$850,000 worth of W. N. C. R. R. bonds necessary to relieve that of all obligations, under the recent purchase made by the State, were, on Monday, forwarded to Treasurer D. A. Jenkins, at Charlotte, Trustee of the Road, to be used in liquidating the debt of the road, and enabling the present management to go ahead with the double work before them. The issuing of these bonds in the place of the present floating debt of the road will place that road upon a financial basis that it has not hitherto occupied.—Star.

THE LOST ORDINANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 12, 1875.

It may seem early for a delegate to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the day after the adjournment of a Constitutional Convention. The following Ordinance was voted down repeatedly by the Convention, while three-fourths of the members of both parties continually declared they would not pay the debt:

"The General Assembly shall not levy any tax or raise any money to pay the interest or principal of any of the bonds issued in aid of any railroad corporation, or to purchase a site for a Penitentiary on Deep River, in Chatham county, under the authority of the Constitutional Convention, held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or of the General Assembly for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, unless the act making the levy or raising the money be first submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon."

I propose to the people that, at the next election, they vote for members to the Legislature who will pledge themselves to have the above rejected Ordinance inserted in the Constitution by Legislative Enactment.

JOSEPH TURNER.

LOOK OUT!—The Post-Office Department has ordered all letters to be sent to the Dead Letter Office which have not stamps on the proper place—the upper right hand corner.

It has recently been discovered that the sum of \$500,000 per annum has been paid, by Congress, for the past ten years, to Indians who do not exist in the United States, but are under the control of Great Britain.

Is this the way the Government does business?

The question of constructing a narrow gauge railroad from Mt. Airy, in this direction, is again being agitated. Meetings are advertised to be held in Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.

A woman writing from Washington says: "The custom of my own sex—interchanging kisses whenever they meet—has been so much ridiculed that it is going out of fashion among refined people, and is kept alive in the districts where railroad, telegraph and newspaper facilities are unknown."

POISONED STOCKINGS.—The recent introduction and extended use of colored or striped stockings, and the evil effects experienced by the wearers of them, have served to direct the attention of the physician and analyst to the question of the dyes used in coloring them. The Fall Mail Gazette, in noticing the evil effects of wearing colored hose, cites several instances where the first symptoms were intense irritation of the skin of the feet, swelling, and an inflamed appearance, then an outbreak of watery blisters of all sizes, from groups of the size of hemp seed to single blisters on the side of the foot larger than a five shilling piece. This condition was accompanied by general feverishness, loss of appetite, and a sensation of pervading malaise. In a severe attack the patient was rarely able to walk for three weeks, and if one attack passed off it was often followed by another of a milder type. In one case a gentleman was obliged to wear cloth shoes for upwards of eight months, and with other patients the system had been so impregnated with the poison that blisters have reappeared at intervals, not only on the feet but on the hands, ears, etc., for more than three years. There was no doubt as to the cause and method of this blood poisoning, for the blisters first came in stripes corresponding to the colored stripes on the stockings, and the laundresses complained of the irritation and inflamed condition of their hands after washing these poisonous articles.

THE NEW FIFTY CENT NOTES.—The new fifty cent fractional currency notes will be ready for issue this week, the delay in their preparation having been caused by the rejection of badly printed backs furnished by the Philadelphia contractor. There has been no issue of fifty cent notes since March last, in order that the old list, which has been counterfeited considerably, might be retired before the new notes are issued.

HOG CROP.—From the best information we have been able to get we think the hog crop for the coming packing season is about 10 to 15 per cent. short of the last season's supply, taking the whole country over, and there are strong reasons for believing that the great bulk of the hogs will be held back at least a month later than last season. This will operate to make heavier and better hogs than we had last season, and we think it altogether probable that the hog crop of the coming season will weigh as many pounds as the last season's crop did.

THE FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.—Large foreign arrivals have checked the upward tendency to grain in England. In France and Germany, the market is inactive.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

The Queen of the Lady's Books, on our table for November.—

The principal steel engraving, "Mamma's Flower Girl," is very beautiful. So, also, is the mammoth colored steel fashion plate. But, has a contemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short, everything in Peterson is the best of its kind. For 1876 great improvements will be made. Among these will be a series of illustrated articles, describing the Centennial Exhibition, which will alone be worth the subscription price. But, in addition to this, every subscriber will be presented, as a Centennial Gift, with a superb steel engraving (large-sized for framing) of Trumbull's great picture, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence." These very extraordinary inducements will make this magazine for 1876 more desirable than ever. Yet the price will remain the same, viz: Two Dollars a Year, the postage pre-paid by the publisher. The prices to clubs are astonishingly low, (postage also prepaid) viz: three copies for \$4.80, with a superb Mezzotint 21 inches by 26 "Christmas Morning," the finest and costliest ever offered, to the person getting up the club; or five copies for \$8.50, postage prepaid, and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. For large clubs the prices are even lower. Specimens of the Magazine are sent gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

St. Nicholas for November begins its third volume with a telling number—fresh and varied. It contains some twenty-five interesting contributions; it gives us articles from more than a dozen of the best writers in the country. In the excellence and variety of its contents, as a single number it could hardly be surpassed. Altogether, the November number of St. Nicholas is one of the very best issues of this unequalled magazine for children.

POPULAR PNEUMONIC.—Moody and Sankey, the popular preachers, North, opened prayer meeting in New York, on the morning of the 25th. There are said to have been 5,000 persons present.

REICHMOND.—The remains of Gen. Pickett have been removed from Norfolk to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. On Sunday they were laid away in their final resting place. The ceremonies were imposing, and witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The Richmond Fair opened on Tuesday, on which day the unveiling of the statue of Stonewall Jackson took place.

FLOODS IN INDIA.—The heavy rains and floods in this country last August have been matched by those of recent occurrence in India. In the neighborhood of Allahabad 177 lives were lost and over 2400 cattle drowned. Over 10,000 houses were ruined and 4200 tons of grain rotting. In addition to this destruction of crops, 30,000 acres of growing crops were submerged by overflowing rivers, and the heavy rains prevented the sowing of grain. At Chunar, also in the north of India, about one-third of the native town was swept away and the railroads suffered severely. The chief damage was done in northern India, but scarcely a province escaped some injury from overflowing rivers or heavy rains.

A large sale of pure blood cattle took place recently at Vinewood, Ky. Never before has there been in the Blue Grass region, so large a crowd and so interesting a sale. Bidders were present from Great Britain, Europe, and America, and bidders brought \$28,210 and twenty imported ones, \$51,225—a total for 64 cows of \$105,435. Four native bulls sold for \$1,715, and five imported ones for \$12,300—a total for nine bulls of \$14,015. The total for 73 animals was \$119,450. With the exception of the cows and calves, brought \$28,210 and twenty imported ones, \$51,225—a total for 64 cows of \$105,435. Four native bulls sold for \$1,715, and five imported ones for \$12,300—a total for nine bulls of \$14,015. The total for 73 animals was \$119,450.

A section of one of the big trees of California has arrived in St. Louis, on its way to Philadelphia, where it will be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. It is sixteen feet long, with a diameter of twenty feet. It was taken from a tree 275 feet high, with a diameter at the base of twenty-six feet, and was cut by the yearly rings, 2,120.

About one-third of the population of the United States is produced in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and one-third in round numbers a hundred million bushels. The heavy rains have damaged this crop somewhat in these States this year.

An unknown man, 30 years old, threw himself from the Washington monument in Baltimore, and was crushed to a shapeless mass.

Sheriff Baker, of Portage county, Illinois, was killed by two brothers named Courtwright, whom he attempted to eject as trespassers. Forty masked men took the Courtwrights from Steven's Point jail and hung them.

The mammoth hotel to be built at St. Louis by Boston capitalists will be 12 stories, 300 feet square, 170 feet high, and will contain 2,000 rooms, accommodating 3,500 lodgers.

The Kaiserhoff hotel, in Berlin, has been totally destroyed by fire. It was the finest structure of the kind in Germany. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars.

The unfinished agricultural hall of the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia were blown down Tuesday. Eight laborers were injured, five seriously. One has since died.

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VANCE'S SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have these charming papers now in Press and on, or before, the middle of May, will OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC. At a price which will put it within the reach of all classes. The volume will also contain THE MEMORIAL POEM.

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GENERAL NEWS.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The little Arctic discovery vessel Pandora, under the command of Capt. Allen Young, has returned to England after a voyage of only three months, without mishap. Other expeditions of late years have attempted to reach the highest possible latitudes; the object of the Pandora was to follow the Northwest Passage (now known to have been discovered by Sir John Franklin in the voyage which cost him his life) from Ballia's Bay to Behring's Strait. She took nearly the same route which McClintock pursued in the Fox when he found the memoranda and other relics of Franklin's party. Captain Young, it will be remembered, being McClintock's sailing-master on that important expedition. The Pandora penetrated further to the south along the coast of the Prince of Wales Land than the Fox succeeded in going; indeed she pushed her way through to King William Land, where no ship except Franklin's had ever been before. In attempting to continue the voyage westward, however, she was stopped just where McClintock was by an icy barrier across Bellot Strait, and as nothing was to be gained by wintering there she returned to England, proposing to make another voyage next year. She brings letters, picked up at a prearranged spot, from the Alert and Discovery, which are pushing towards the supposed open Polar Sea.

A BREAK.—Asheville, N. C., Oct. 23.—On Tuesday evening the Wolf Creek stage came thundering down Main Street, with the running, rattling sound, like the imitation of thunder in the play of the Tempest. The driver's cheerful voice, impinging on the flat surfaces of the houses on either side of the avenue, caused a cherty echo that enlivened the hearts of all who heard it, and carried solace to his solitary and well-jostled passenger, who rejoiced that his journey was at an end. But no man knows the hour. Just in front of the Eagle Hotel this Knight of the Ribbons threw his entire weight on the brake. Then came a sharp, sudden snap, and the driver pitched about fifteen feet in the direction of the sidewalk. The animals instinctively passed the post-office, as was their habit, turned and started for their stable on the other side of the hill. Some gentlemen who had witnessed the accident, ran out and stopped them. The inn of the coach was unconscious that he had been so near breasting the victim of an accident, and when informed of the fact, tried to crawl out at the windows.

Isaac McAfee, colored, was sentenced Monday, of last week, at Selma, Alabama, to twenty years' imprisonment for causing the terrible accident which occurred on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad about a year ago. Two white men are to be tried as partners in his crime.

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THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co. Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	85 a 90	Salt,	150 a 160
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	" American,	18 a 20
Flour,	2 75 a 3 00	" Candies, ad.	18 a 20
Meal,	2 a 3	" Oils, Linsed,	0 00 a 1 25
" Northw. Passage,	(now known to have been discovered by Sir John Franklin in the voyage which cost him his life) from Ballia's Bay to Behring's Strait. She took nearly the same route which McClintock pursued in the Fox when he found the memoranda and other relics of Franklin's party. Captain Young, it will be remembered, being McClintock's sailing-master on that important expedition. The Pandora penetrated further to the south along the coast of the Prince of Wales Land than the Fox succeeded in going; indeed she pushed her way through to King William Land, where no ship except Franklin's had ever been before. In attempting to continue the voyage westward, however, she was stopped just where McClintock was by an icy barrier across Bellot Strait, and as nothing was to be gained by wintering there she returned to England, proposing to make another voyage next year. She brings letters, picked up at a prearranged spot, from the Alert and Discovery, which are pushing towards the supposed open Polar Sea.	Chop,	22 a 30
Bacon,	13 1/2 a 15	" Kerosene,	22 a 30
Pork,	0 00 a 0 00	" Sheetings, Price B.	80
Lard,	12 1/2 a 15	" " "	" A 9
Eggs,	10 a 15	Yarn, Fries,	0 00 a 1 25
Molasses,	35 a 45	" Iron,	5 a 6
" Cheese, Pac.	18 a 25	" Nails,	4 a 5
" Mount.	15 a 20	" Calfskins, green,	10 cts.
Butter,	25 a 30	" Tallow,	8 a 10
" Peas,	80 a 100	" Hides, raw,	28 a 30
" Apples, green,	50 a 100	" Clover Seed,	0 00 a 8 00
" dried,	4 a 10	" Home grown,	0 00 a 0 00
Potatoes, raw,	50 a 100	" Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" Irish,	50 a 100	" Shingles,	7 00 a 00 00
Coffee,	22 a 30	" " "	" " "
" Sugar,	8 a 15	" Hags, per cwt.	50 a 55
" crushed, 15	8 a 15	" Rain,	21 a
Dried peaches,	12 1/2 a 22	" Prunes,	18
" unpiced,	12 1/2 a 22	" Currants,	18
" Prunes,	12 1/2 a 22	" Blackberries,	Q to 10

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7:30 a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6:10 p. m.

Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little York, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3 p. m.

Mailbox mail, via Sedge Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6:30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friesburg, Miller's Mill, Elba and Fultons: closes every Wednesday at 6 a. m.; due every Thursday, 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Booneville, due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6 a. m.

Walker's mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road, Beale's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4:30 p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, Magistrate's Summons, Judgments and Executions, for sale at the Press Office.

WOOD.—A supply of good Firewood Wanted. Enquire at this Office.

P. M. M. S.

The members of the Young Men's Missionary Society are requested to meet tonight (Thursday) at their rooms on important business. This is the regular monthly meeting.

THE SHOW.—Last week Cole's Menagerie and Circus attracted the largest crowd of people from this and surrounding counties we ever saw assembled here. There were two exhibitions in the afternoon to accommodate the immense concourse of people. At night the circus was also tolerably well patronized.

The animals on exhibition were very fair specimens, and the performance of the circus better than we generally see in travelling companies of the kind. The side-shows were also quite attractive and well worth the admittance fee of 25 cents. The gamblers and thieves, plied their vocations, as is becoming quite customary on such occasions, fleeing and robbing a number of persons.

While this community seemed to be well pleased with the exhibition, they demurred against the admittance fee of One Dollar, the charge at other places being only seventy-five cents. Why the difference we do not know. We hope our people will remember this treatment, be wide awake another time, and not quite so anxious to become the victims of the extortioner.

The taxes collected by the Sheriff, from the whole concern, amounted to \$376.

GOOD THINGS FROM THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Selections may be made from a large lot of Samples for Men and Boys Clothing.

Measures will be taken, and orders forwarded to Wamack & Co., by J. L. FULKERSON, Agent, Salem, N. C., Oct. 14th 1875.

The weather has been mild and pleasant during the past week. On Tuesday evening it became blustery and rainy, and the atmosphere now is cool and bracing.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS OF J. L. FULKERSON.

Our streets present a cheerful appearance at night since they are lit up with gas.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF Dress Goods, FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Two Quaker women have been preaching in this vicinity, at farm-houses and school houses, during the past week. They are represented as well educated, and make a favorable impression.

From present appearances the glory of the woodlands will be but short-lived, as the wind and rain of Tuesday did much toward stripping them of their bright foliage.

Don't Forget to Call at Womack & Co's.

You will find Goods of the BEST QUALITY, at lower prices than ever before.

ALL GRADES OF GOODS AT "ALL RIGHT PRICES."

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING IN THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

HOME EVIDENCE.

A. M. Jones, Agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine, in this place, assures us of the benefits he derived from advertising in the Press, as follows:

SALEM, N. C., Oct. 26th, 1875.

I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging that my success in the Sewing Machine business is mainly due to the valuable influence and liberal patronage extended to me by the publishers of that excellent family newspaper, *The People's Press*. The advertising advantages afforded the public through the columns of that paper are most excellent, and I hereby tender my most sincere thanks for the courtesies extended to me, and hope to continue to enjoy their influence and favor in the future.

It is certainly a good investment to advertise in the *People's Press*.

Yours, Truly,
A. M. JONES.

NOTIONS!

A complete stock at low rates, at Womack's.

SCRIBNER for November comes with a mine of literary wealth. Its promises are more than redeemed, and the increased patronage of this valuable periodical indicates its excellence. See prospectus. Specimen at Bookstore.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

We have carefully selected a large stock in this line, making a complete HARDWARE DEPARTMENT. Articles not on hand will be ordered at once, at WOMACK'S.

St. Nicholas keeps pace with the times. It is fully up to all the wants of Young America, and contains much valuable information for all. Specimen at Bookstore.

GROCERIES.

Our prices will compare with any establishment in this section, and the quality the very best. WOMACK'S.

THE Stokes County Board of Education will meet in Danbury, on the 2nd day of November.

A large stock of DRESS GOODS At reduced prices. J. L. FULKERSON, Salem, N. C. October 13th 1875.

ALL HALLOWEEN OR HALLOWEEN.—The evening of October 31st is known as above. It precedes All Saints Day, Nov. 1st, which is an old Catholic designation in honor of those Saints who had no particular day appointed for them in the calendar.

Among the English people and their descendants, Halloween is still recognized, and many of the ancient sports are yet indulged in.

We have previously alluded to the day, and will now give a brief resume of the facts and fancies connected therewith:

Essentially connected with all these customs are those better known ones which Burns has so well and so faithfully described in his poem of *Halloween*. All over the British islands, the festive and fortune-telling practices of this evening are very nearly the same. As Irish and Scotch poet may be presented side by side:

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetener's name;
This in a flame of brightest colour blazed,
As blazed the nut, so may thy passion glow.
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow.
The Spill, by Gay.

These glowing nuts are emblematic true of what in human life we view.

The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And thus in strife themselves consume;
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise forever part.

But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere;
With mutual fondness, while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away;
Till life's fierce ardor being past,
Their mingled ashes rest at last.

Nuts-Burning, All Hallowe'en, by Charles Graydon.

Apples are also extensively eaten, this consumption of fruit having probably reference to the heathen character of the day, as that of thanksgiving for the produce of the season. The fortune-telling customs described by Burns, besides the above, are—to eat an apple at a looking-glass, expecting to see a vision of the future husband peering over the shoulder—to sow hemp-seed in the yard, saying, "Hemp-seed, I saw thee, hemp-seed, I saw thee, and her that is to be my true love come after me and draw thee," expecting that, on looking over the shoulder, a vision will be obtained of the future spouse in the act of pulling grown hemp. To dip a shirt sleeve in a rivulet at the meeting point of the lands of three proprietors, and then hang it by the fire to dry, trusting to see such a visionary person come in and turn the other side—to pull stalks of deceased cabbages, blindfolded, without choice, and augur, from their straightness or crookedness, the figure of the future spouse, from the earth which clings to the root, the fortune she will bring, and from the taste of the heart, her temper—finally, to set three dishes on the floor, one empty, one with clean, and one with foul water, and cause the company to approach them blindfolded and dip in a hand; which who who dips in the empty one is expected to remain unmarried, he who dips in the foul one to marry a widow, and he who dips in the clean one to marry a female not hitherto married.

Hallowe'en is still observed, but the more daring rites are generally dropped. Meetings of young men and women are plentiful, and simple amusements are practiced. The experiment of the burning nuts, to test the duration of love or friendship, is still a favorite. Ducking for apples is another. A tub being provided, nearly full of water, and the fruit thrown in, the young people endeavor to seize an apple with their teeth—a task of much more difficulty than might be supposed, and which generally puts the dress and tresses of fair experimentalists into considerable disorder. The bluffed efforts of the various parties raise, of course, shouts of laughter. Of a cross stick is suspended by a string from the ceiling, with a short burning candle on one end and an apple on the other. While it swings rapidly round, lads and lasses, with their heads tied, endeavor to catch the apple with their teeth, but generally suffer a good deal from the candle before they succeed in their object. Here, also, failure is a source of infinite amusement. It is rather remarkable that Burns has not introduced in his poem any notice of these sports, which, like the others, are prevalent over the whole of our Majesty's home dominions. It may not be out of place here to remark, that the jest of the apple and candle is nearly the same as that of the quintain, a favorite sport of our ancestors, commonly practiced in summer. The quintain was a heroic figure of wood, on a vertical pivot, used as a butt for the practice of tilting. In this case it had a cross board, one end of which was broad, while the other was furnished with a heavy ball of sand. The trick was, to come tilting against the broad end, and escape receiving a knock-down blow from the sand-bag.

DRESS GOODS!!

A carefully selected line of Dress Goods of the latest and most popular styles, and at low prices. Our friends in country and town are particularly invited to examine this stock.

Call at the store of WOMACK & CO.

LIPPINCOTT for November, opens with a pleasant English sketch of "up the Thames," followed by an array of readable articles. Lippincott fills the bill for a first class periodical in every way. Specimen at Bookstore.

Shoes! Shoes!!

A splendid line of Shoes, cheaper than ever offered before. WOMACK'S.

Sale Postponed.

Mrs. Mary Banner's sale has been indefinitely postponed. Oct. 27th, 1875.

SOL. MENEDITH.—A dispatch from Richmond, Indiana says: General Sol. Menedith, one of the most prominent of Indiana generals during the war, died at his residence, near Cambridge City, from cancer of the stomach, originating from his being crushed beneath a horse at the battle of Gainesville.

The Peabody Trustees have elected Hon. H. Jackson, of Savannah, to succeed ex-Gov. Graham as a member of the Board. The report of Dr. Sears, general agent, shows that the trustees gave the schools of Virginia, \$23,960; of North Carolina, \$17,150; of Georgia, \$5,900; of Florida, \$600; of Alabama, \$3,200; of Mississippi, \$9,500; of Louisiana, \$3,700; of Texas, \$3,500; of Tennessee, \$32,850; and West Virginia, \$7,000—total, \$97,650.

THE BIGGEST.—Mr. John D. Brown, of Davidson College, raised on his plantation near the College, last year a pumpkin weighing ninety-two pounds. That has not and cannot be beat by any in this section.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE DANBURY REPORTER.]

On Wednesday of week before last, Henry A. Martin, a pauper of this county and an inmate of the poor house, was found dead in the road within half a mile of that place. Mr. Martin left Danbury late in the afternoon previous, under the influence of liquor; and, as the night was very cold, it is thought that he froze to death.

There is something unusually sad about the melancholy career of this old man. At one time he belonged to one of the wealthiest and most respected families of Stokes county. He was a graduate of Chapel Hill College; afterwards was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law; and, still later, represented his county in the State Legislature. He was then regarded as a young man of much promise, but intemperance and evil associations led him down, step by step, to a dishonored name and an humble grave in the pauper's burying ground. The deceased was near eighty years of age. The jury of inquest decided that his death was caused by intoxication and severity of the weather.

The picnic at Spring Hill on Friday last day was one of the most successful affairs ever gotten up in this section. At least four hundred persons were present. Madison and Salem were both largely represented, and nothing occurred to cast the slightest shade over the general pleasure of the occasion. The viands were of the best, and in the greatest abundance. The ball was well attended and the number of participants large—five sets being all the time on the floor; while the band was excellent, discoursing choice music throughout. A general satisfaction was expressed by those in attendance. The people around Spring Hill know how to do everything handsomely.

Katie Watkins, col., was brought to jail last Tuesday by Sheriff Gorton, accused of infanticide. Her child had been buried about three weeks, when suspicion became so strong that the body was disinterred. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Abram Jones, and the verdict of the jury of inquest was that the child came to its death at the hands of its mother.

Wm. Joyer, shot by James Smith recently at Patrick Court House, is reported dead.

SURRY COUNTY.

From Surry, as from all sections of the State, grain crops of all kinds have been abundant. We are under obligations to a subscriber for the following local sketch. We hope our friends will keep us advised of all interesting items from their respective localities.

Near Fisher's Gap, in Surry county, resides Sally Lowe, aged 82 years, widow of the late Samuel Lowe. She has raised 15 children, 13 of whom are now living, and all raised families. She has 104 grand-children, 125 great-grand-children, and one great-great-grandchild, alive at this time, making a family of 243. Forty-seven of the grand-children are married.

The old lady is in good health, and can walk 5 or 10 miles easily.

FOR THE PRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When I was younger than I am now, I used to have a partiality for poetry, that is, reading, not making it. But sometime ago, I found a piece in the Press that aroused all the old latent sympathies, it was about the Parson's meal being out, and in connection therewith there is a rather curious incident to which I was a party lately. One morning my good wife said that not the meal, but the flour was about out. I said I would go to a certain place and get some wheat and take it to Mr. Nicholson's mill. "Well," said she, "if that old miller was there still that was the last time you were at that mill, (21 years ago) you would get good flour." I said, "he is not there; but perhaps somebody else as good."

Years ago I lived in that neighborhood and had the most of my grinding done there, and old Mr. Hugh Beeson was miller. When I was about to remove to another part of the country, a few days before leaving, I went to the mill for the last time; and when friend Beeson put up my turn, I told him good-bye. He expressed his regret at our parting, and as I drove up the hill he sat down in the mill house door and looked after me in a kind of wistful way. To-day, having secured my turn of wheat, I went back to that mill, after an absence of 21 years, and as I drove down the hill, I saw an old gray-headed man sitting in the door. When I stopped, he looked up, and said, "Hugh Beeson is that you; what are you doing here?" He laughed, and replied: "waiting for you!"—Yes, it really looked as if the old man had been sitting there all the time. In explanation, he said, that his son was the miller now, but for some cause or other he had to be away that day, and he had come there to supply his place. I told him his reputation was at stake at our house, and he must do his best. He said: "I'll try!" and his words prove that he can still make good flour.

Since my last, Mr. Kerne weighed the product of his pumpkin vine, resulting in 567 pounds, all from one seed.

Mr. Frank Dean, living four miles north from here, planted some pumpkin seeds in what had been an old stock yard, probably 20 feet square, and realized two wagon loads of pumpkins, a good many being nearly as large as Mr. Kerne's. There I saw one of the old fashioned hip-roofed houses, built by one of the old generation of Friends or Quakers, and dating back to Revolutionary times.

Some time ago I saw a statement in the Salisbury Watchman, of a stone house in Rowan County, the roof consisting of red cedar shingles and still good, having been on over a hundred years. The British used this house for a prison in the Revolution. A married lady living in Kernersville now, spent her childhood in that house, and she relates that in one of the rooms up stairs was a large closet built in the wall, and when she first began to read in the Testament, she came across the passage in Matthew, 6-6, and accepting it as literal in her childish faith, she went every day alone, entered that closet and shutting the door prayed her childish prayers. "Who will say, that those prayers were not heard and the promise in the text awarded."

Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try,
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach,
The Majesty on High.

Kernersville, Oct. 25th 1875. C. L. R.

Catkins! Catkins!!

A full and complete line of the best and most attractive styles and qualities.

Only think the best Catkins at 8 and 10 cents. WOMACK & CO'S.

GEISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Cleaner and Bagger.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
Post Office Box No. 8, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Eastern Virginia and the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

This is the most convenient, portable, and best-made THRESHING and CLEANING now in use. It threshes rapidly and cleans more perfectly than any other pattern. It has a SELF-REGULATING BLAST, which makes the blowing over of Wheat an impossibility.

Descriptive Catalogue of this machine, and Smith's Mounted Va. Horsepower, promptly sent to any address.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, by F. A. Tucker, Esq., in Broadway Township, Mr. Wm. Fisher to Miss P. F. CHARLES, all of Forsyth County.

In the Presbyterian Church, at Morganton, Oct. 20th, 1875, Mr. G. P. EIGHTH to Miss CORA AVERY, daughter of W. W. Avery and grand-daughter of Gov. Morehead.

In this place, on the 16th of September, 1875, by Rev. S. D. Franklin, Mr. LEWIS TEST to Miss MILLIE JANE BAKER.

Fourth Lot of "A Question of Honor." (Miss Fisher's latest and best novel), will be on hand in a few days. Also a supply of the latest PAPER BOUND NOVELS, and other articles in our line.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to keep the largest and best assorted stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Prints, Flannels, Men's Woolsens, and Domestic to be found in this county.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to keep the largest stock of Notions, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in this county.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to keep the largest stock of Boots and Shoes and Rubber Goods, to be found in the county, and continue to make a specialty of Gent's, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to keep the largest stock of Groceries to be found in any General Store in the county, and call particular attention to their beautiful line of *Sage and Coffee*.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to keep handsome assortment of Hardware, Drugs, Hats, Crockery, Leather, Wood and Paper Ware, and a very large supply of all the household necessities.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to keep a large stock of Provisions, and buy Country Produce at highest market rates.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to receive new goods every week, and expect by the 15th of October to have in store a very full and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

PATTERSON & CO., continue to sell all their goods at reasonable prices, and to serve their customers to the very best of their ability.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 21, 1875.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of TYRE GLEN, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence can not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

TYRE GLEN, Executor.
P. O. address, Vienna, Forsyth County.
October 25th, 1875.

Notice.

MRS. THOMAS J. BONER, has resumed the business of Coloring and Cleaning, &c., and is prepared to dye every description of ladies' and gentlemen's wear, with the latest and most improved machinery.

East St., 2nd door from corner, back of the Bank.
Salem, Oct. 28, 1875.—43.

Scriner's Monthly for 1876.

The subscribers invited attention to the following list of some of the attractive articles secured for Scriner's Monthly, for the coming year. In the field of fiction, besides numerous novelettes and shorter stories, there will be:

TWO REMARKABLE SERIAL STORIES
BY AMERICAN AUTHORS.

The first of these, now complete in our hands, "GABRIEL CONROY,"

BY BETTE HART, Begins in the November number.

and will run for twelve months. This is Mr. Hart's first extended work. The scene and characters, which the author has so vividly pictured in California, are painted with characteristic vividness and power; and the work is without doubt the most graphic record of early California life that has yet appeared.

We shall also begin in the January number, "PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS;
OR, SHOW YOUR PASSPORTS,"

By Edward Everett Hale. The scene of this story is laid in the South-western territory, the former the States of Louisiana and Texas, at the time of Aaron Burr's treason. The characters lived in a section which was now American, now French, and now Spanish, and this record of their adventures and lives makes a story of intense and unflagging interest throughout.

A SECOND "FARMER'S VARIATION," BY COL. GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Col. Waring is now in Europe, visiting, in a round trip of two hundred and fifty miles, one of the most fertile and interesting of the vine-growing valleys of Europe. This second series of papers promises to be even more interesting than that with which our readers are so familiar.

CENTENNIAL LETTERS.

EDITED BY JOHN VANCE CUNNEY. A rare collection of Revolutionary Letters, mainly from stores in the hands of the descendants of Col. Joseph Warr. They are full of interest and will be a treasure in connection with the Centennial celebration of the year.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES ON AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Written respectively by their friends, will appear during the year. They revived interest in college life makes these papers especially timely, and will secure for them unusual attention.

OLD NEW YORK.

Eleven illustrated articles on Old New York, by John F. Mayne, will appear at once, and will attract the attention of all in city or country, who mark with interest the development of the great metropolis, and affectionately remember the quaint peculiarities of its older time.

Every number is profusely illustrated, thus enabling us to give to our descriptive and narrative articles, an interest and permanent value never attained in a non-illustrated periodical. Under its accustomed management the magazine will in the future be devoted, as it has been in the past, to sound literature and Christian progress.

The Editorial Departments occupy over twenty pages of each number and contain Dr. Holland's vigorous and timely editorials, as well as Reviews of the latest works in Art, Literature and Science.

TERMS:

\$4.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE; 35 CTS. A NUMBER. The 19 vols. complete, Nov. 1870, to Oct. 1875 bound in maroon cloth, \$20.00. Single numbers, 30 cts. Vols. begin in November and May. Any of the earlier volumes (1 to VIII) will be supplied separately to persons who wish them, to complete sets at this rate, 2 cloth, \$2.00; half morocco, \$3.00.

Booksellers and Postmasters will be supplied at rates that will enable them to fill any of the above orders.

Subscribers will please remit in P. O. Money Orders, or in Bank Checks, or Drafts, or by Registered Letters. Money in letters not registered, at sender's risk.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

PRACTICE ECONOMY!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FALL AND WINTER, 1875.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please. October 28th, 1875.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS!

We invite the attention of purchasers to our superior stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IT EMBRACES EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN THE LINE.

We make a specialty, in the Children's Department, of the

Celebrated Soller Shoes,

which are the best manufactured. The PATENT PROTECTIVE TOE is a feature that renders them universally popular; they wearing twice as long as shoes without it, and are far more elegant in appearance.

Our line of LADIES' and MISSES' SHOES is also complete. It comprises the best and most fashionable styles, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

We invite the especial attention of the young gentlemen of the vicinity to our HANDSOME SEWED WORK—light dress, Opera, double and single soled BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, &c. We also have all kinds of COARSE BOOTS and SHOES for men, boys, women and children, of the best grades, and at Low Prices.

We have just received a stock of HATS,

for Gent's, Boy's and Children, to which we invite attention.

We request an inspection of stock, whether with a view to purchasing or not, as we are confident that an examination will secure acquaintance.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
SALEM, N. C.

September 20, 1875.

WILSON'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

